AIM

Unemployment in New Haven
A Socialist View

January, 1979 American Independent Movement NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

INTRODUCTION

This statement is about unemployment in the New Haven area. It starts by showing that unemployment here is very high now, has been high for years, and promises to stay that way. We show how this area's high unemployment is a major cause of the crises in public education, in the delivery of public services generally, and in our decaying neighborhoods. We believe that any plan to meet our communities' needs which does not solve the unemployment problem is foredoomed to failure.

AIM offers first of all a socialist solution to unemployment. We believe that we can demonstrate how a solution along socialist lines offers the quickest, most efficient and most generally reasonable way to provide jobs to the unemployed. To strengthen our argument, we explain how and why capitalist solutions—attempts to solve unemployment while keeping capitalism—has never solved the problem and cannot do so now.

Finally, AIM presents here a few modest proposals for what could be done now, well before any socialist solution would be practically possible. These are steps that could and should be taken now by public officials responsible enough to recognize the central importance of unemployment.

As a socialist organization born and raised in New Haven, AIM Is very eager to receive comments and criticisms on this statement from concerned citizens who share our desire to solve the community's pressing problems. We would welcome opportunities to present or discuss our proposals with any interested groups. You can reach us at:

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I. THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN NEW HAVEN

A. Size and Measurement of Unemployment

From 1973 through 1977, the rate of unemployment in the City of New Haven averaged 9.3 percent.

Over the last ten years, the unemployment rate in the entire Greater New Haven labor market area has been much higher than the national average.

While recent statistics for this area seem to show a drop in the rate of unemployment (4.3 percent across much of 1978). the real story is very different. Unemployment *has actually worsened.* Ihe explanation lies above all in the CETA Program (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act). People employed under the CETA program are counted as employed, even though most of the jobs are limited to one year in length. One recent report summarized the CETA job situation this way:

> From October 1, 1977, to March 31, 1978, CETA public service jobs were given to 2,241 people in the New Haven area. An additional 315 unemployed persons were placed in On-the-Job-Training Programs, making a total of 2,556 CETA jobs. During the same period, this area experienced a LOSS of 1400 permanent jobs, but

this loss was hidden in the statistics because CETA jobs were counted. Thus, 2500 temporary CETA jobs offset the loss of 1400 permanent jobs, giving a very misleading increase of 1100 jobs in the reported statistics.
(Source: *1978-1979 Progress Report*, New Haven Area Overall Economic Development Program Committee, July 1978, Section IIA.)
Unemployment is expected to rise once again in 1979.

B. Results of High Unemployment

For New Haven, the results of high, long-term unemployment have been devastating. Personal relations within affected families have become strained and frequently very tense. Family spending is reduced, which lowers local business income and lowers state and local tax revenues. Reduced business income further cuts into state and local tax revenues as affected businesses cut back their operations.

Unemployment means less tax revenues to pay for public services. Less money for public education helps to produce extrme- morale,, teaching, and discipline problems among both teachers and students. The slim chance for good jobs when unemployment is high damage student incentive. As schooling suffers, so does the quality of this area's labor force. At the same time, neighborhoods decline as homes deteriorate and public services shrink. Crime in the streets, in the shops and offices worsens. New Haven area employers who close down or leave are not replaced. Unemployment tends to produce ever more unemployment. In addition to New Haven, the Greater New Haven labor market area includes Bethany, Branford, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Madison, North Branford, North Haven, Orange, Wallingford West Haven and Woodbridge.

1. Public Services Weakened:

Unemployment reduces the tax revenues that pay for needed public services. Schools, parks, police, fire, sanitation, snow removal are pinched for money and are forced to cut corners and cut services. At the same time, unemployment tends to increase the community's needs for these services. Crushed between greater needs and reduced tax support, public services decline and the area suffers a fall in the quality of community life.

2. Public Education in Crisis:

Inadequate funding changes school problems into school crises. As a result, teachers have fewer resources to bring to their classrooms. Students who face a future of no jobs or poor jobs, experience motivational problems. Meanwhile, administrators talk endlessly of cutting programs and further eliminating teaching positions. The results are devastating: public education nears collapse under such pressures. To make matters worse still, some families seek an escape to high-cost private schooling, which most citizens simply cannot afford.

3. Quality of Our Labor Force Damaged:

Unemployment affects the unemployed and their families in many ways. Skills are lost; work habits and motivation are lost. Particularly for young people newly entering the job market, joblessness can hurt morale in ways that damage a person's entire future working life.

4. Neighborhood Decay:

New Haven's unemployed tend to live in certain neighborhoods such as, for example, Fair Haven, the Hill and Dixwell. Housing and public services in these neighborhoods thus tends to deteriorate faster than in the city as a whole. Those who can afford to leave make room for the arrival of more unemployed. The concentration of unemployed in certain neighborhoods worsens as do the neighborhoods themselves.

5. Social Decay:

Unemployment worsens the crime problem. Local businesses turn increasingly to bribes to gain a piece of shrinking city contracts or favored treatment by city agencies. The unemployed themselves may turn to crime to slow down the collapse of their standards of living.

Unemployment generates personal and emotional as well as financial, tensions throughout the community. Public places and public events cease to attract most citizens. The atmosphere discourages businesses from expanding or from entering the community. It encourages the substitution of low-wage, unstable businesses like restaurants, for high-wage, long-term firms in the manufacturing sector which move away. All this adds burdens to the lives of every citizen.

Unemployment is perhaps the major single cause of the critical problems of New Haven.

C. Solutions for High Unemployment Needed

The solution to the critical problems of New Haven—the key to this city's and this area's future—depends on a successful, enduring solution to the fundamental problem of unemployment.

Efforts to solve these critical problems that do not begin with a solution for unemployment offer us no real chance for success.

II. A SOCIALIST SOLUTION

To solve this area's unemployment problem requires a rational approach to our needs and resources. A rational approach starts from some simple facts. First, people in Greater New Haven need many important goods and public services not now being provided. Secondly, thousands of area residents who are able and willing to work cannot find useful jobs to perform at decent, average rates of pay. Thirdly, unemployed people already consume goods and services in our community—from the Unemployment or Welfare Offices, from relatives and friends. It makes simple good sense to offer the unemployed jobs at average salaries so that they can help to *produce* goods and services in our area as well as to consume them. This is a socialist approach.

The socialist solution is to identify exactly what the entire community needs in the way of goods and services, and then to create jobs at average wages that will allow the unemployed to produce them. This solution is socialist because it puts the needs of all working people, both employed and unemployed, above all other considerations.

By comparison, under the current capitalist system, the community's resources are organized to produce the greatest possible profits for the largest companies and banks. After all, it is when these companies find it profitable to move to another state or country that area residents find themselves thrown out of work. It is when these comapnies find it profitable to replace workers with machines that local unemployment rises.It is when these companies have mistakenly produced more than they can profitably sell that they decide to lay off local workers. To put it bluntly, one tragic result of the way capitalism works is to produce unemployment as a normal part of our economic life. Unemployment rises and falls, but under capitalism it never goes away; it is never solved. Capitalism cannot solve unemployment because capitalism is its cause.

The socialist solution for unemployment—to eliminate it—means the organization of community resources to meet community needs. In the socialist view, community needs are the needs of all our individual citizens—for useful jobs, adequate incomes, and full political and social participation in community life. These needs will vary depending on individual conditions of health, age, the kind of work an individual performs, on personal preferences, on the kinds of responsibility an individual has to care for other persons (children, the aged, the infirm, etc.). In the socialist view, a social organization to meet these needs takes priority over large business needs for profits and bank needs for interest.

A socialist solution for unemployment would have three basic steps:

A. A Survey of Needs

Carry out an on-going program of door-to-door interviews and questionnaires, neighborhood public meetings, and referenda to establish what the citizens' needs for goods and services really are and which needs are felt to be most important. Arrange for regular meetings and voting procedures to allow changes in the conditions and feelings of citizens to produce corresponding changes in the priority listing of needs.

B. A Survey of Resources

Carry our an on-going program of door-to-door interviews and public meetings to establish very exactly the pool of skills available in the community. Keep records of the citizens' preferences for types of work. (Include in this survey all persons currently employed; all persons unemployed; and all persons who might consider joining the labor force under socialist conditions.) Maintain a complete inventory of all productive properties (factories, offices, stores) with their tools and equipment.

A socialist solution would change the meaning of "private vs. public" property. Personal property would remain largely privately owned and used. But productive properties—factories, offices, fleets of vehicles, large apartment buildings, private clinics, large land holdings, etc.—would become public, socialist property, reorganized to provide goods and services to the entire community. Small units of income-producing property—two- or three-family houses and small family-owned businesses would continue undisturbed.

C. Comprehensive Job Plan

By means of neighborhood and city-wide meetings, elections and referenda, establish both short-term and long-term plans that mobilize our existing work force—its skills and its job preferences—to meet priority needs. During each year, meetings and elections would provide a way to judge the past year's economic performance and to correct the next year's plan. Each plan would include the provision of special services needed to permit each adult to work, such as high quality child-care, transportation, special facilities for retired or handicapped persons interested in meaningful community work, etc.

This plan would include direct cash payments to citizens for timetaken off from work to attend public meetings. This will maximize participation in the discussion, debate, and resolution of important community decisions on all employment matters.

Of course, a socialist solution for unemployment would have to be part of a socialist in other areas of community life as well—political, educational, cultural, and so on. We hope to offer the other parts of such a program in future AIM statements.

III. THE CAPITALIST "SOLUTION"

In the last section we pointed out that the capitalist system is, itself, the cause of unemployment. We then briefly presented a socialist solution to New Haven's unemployment problem. But as we live in a capitalist economy which will not carry out the socialist solutions we propose, how does capitalism propose to deal with the unemployment it produces?

New Haven does what most other local governments committed to capitalism do: it seeks help in reducing unemployment chiefly from the private sector. This approach has failed. Some examples will show that this approach failed because the private sector is the cause, if not the solution, for the unemployment problem.

There has been a rising trend in recent years for American industry to increase profits by automating its production process. Automation can and should be used to increase production and to reduce hours of work. Instead the trend in American capitalism has been to increase profits by laying off workers. The construction industry is a graphic example of this trend. More and more buildings are constructed using prefabricated parts. Everything from walls to modular plumbing parts roll off assembly lines for shipment to construction sites. This process eliminates many highly skilled craft jobs in the construction trades. It creates instead fewer, low-wage, unskilled assembly line jobs. In this way, firms have increased their profits, worsened unemployment, and substituted low skill for high-skill jobs.

Automation also allows the business sector to export thousands of jobs a year out of the country. The lower level of skill necessary on an automated assembly line has attracted industry to lower wage paying nations, especially in the Far East.

New Haveners are well aware of this trend. Not long ago, many local people worked in a thriving garment industry. Now those jobs, because of the process just described, have been eliminated or exported, thereby worsening New Haven's unemployment. Still another example : Important across the United States is the production of television sets. As of 1977, there is no major brand of color television receiver made inside the United States. Familiar "American Brands," such as RCA, Zenith and GE have all moved their production facilities out of this country. They have laid off their domestic workforce, using fewer numbers of exploited foreign workers at much lower wages, in order to increase their profits.

Private Industry Backfires

There is a different way in which reliance on private industry backfires for local governments. Local firms regularly threaten to reduce their local workforce as a way of squeezing every possible economic advantage out of local governments New Haveners know about Olin's annual threats to move out its Winchester plant unless the city helps pay for its expansion plans. For many years, New Haven, like other local and state governments, has responded to such threats by offering tax advantages, free services, and cheap land. These resources could have, and should have, been used instead for needed city programs, including job creation.

Lately, an increasing number of states are also making legal concessions to business. For example, state legislatures make it difficult for unions to organize. The end result is to depress the wage level and increase the profits of business.. While most of these concessions to business have occurred in southern and western states, Connecticut is joining the trend. The Connecticut legislature recently passed, and Governor Grasso signed, a "Quits and Fires" law intended to give massive financial advantages to business in its dealings with labor. It is only because the State Department of Labor chose to interpret the law in a "pro-labor" way that its effect has been minimal this year. Current lobbying efforts by Connecticut business strongly suggest that a revised "Quits and Fires" law favorable to business is about to be enacted.

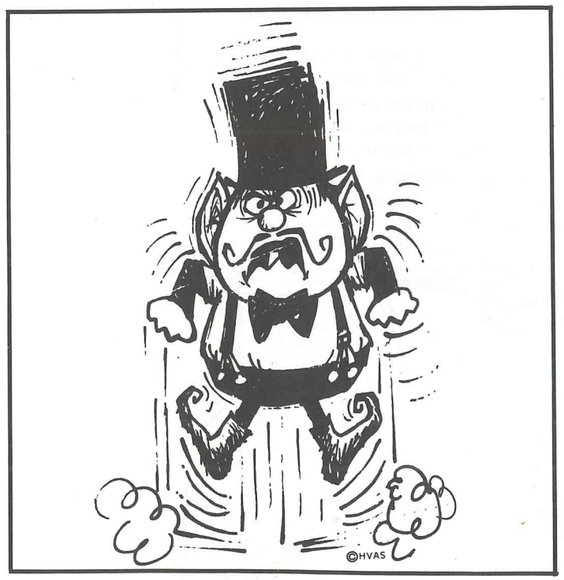
ceta

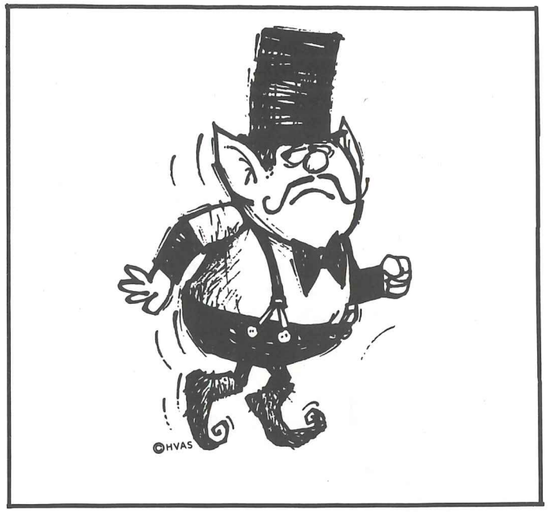
Despite all the city and stae aid to business, and despite growing pro-business legislation, Connecticut has failed to attract the types of industry we need—stable, skilled high-paying. Most "growth industries" in our region are those offering low-wage, dead-end jobs. The most visible of those industries are the fast-food franchises, such as McDonald's and Burger King, with their minimum wage, low-skilled jobs. The only ones who really profit from this type of industry are the franchise owners and the parent company. At the bottom of the heap, earning subsistence wages, is the majority of the employees.

Clearly, from what has been said, government reliance on the private sector cannot solve the unemployment problem. The logical alternative might be for government to try to deal with the problem itself.

However, the public sector under capitalism is never allowed to become the primary problem-solver. Its financial resources are limited and controlled to favor business. Its own corruption by business interests hampers it further. Its programs are forever inadequate to the tasks it faces. It is no surprise that public programs, on all levels, have failed to relieve unemployment.

There are two main reasons for this failure. First, localities compete with each other for a fixed number of jobs. So, if one city or state succeeds in attracting new jobs, it is usually at the expense of another section of the country. Rather than create new employment, unemployment has merely been shifted around.





Secondly, since capitalism does not plan for full employment, local governments have no comprehensive, integrated approach to the problem of unemployment. There exists no *reliable* study of future employment needs in New Haven to guide public officials. As a result, the few people who are being trained often get skills for which there is little or no demand. What is worse, training programs often do no training at all. For example, the most ballhooed program of recent times is the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). This program is supposed to reduce chronic unemployment by giving money to local and state governments to hire and train the "hard core" unemployed. On the surface, this appears to be a good method of reducing unemployment.

Funds, under CETA, do go to the most hard-pressed cities. However, local governments have been using large amounts of CETA money to avoid cuts in services rather than expand the level of services (including training) offered to their citizens. In New Haven, CETA funds were used to hire back sixty teachers who had been laid off as a result of budget cutbacks.

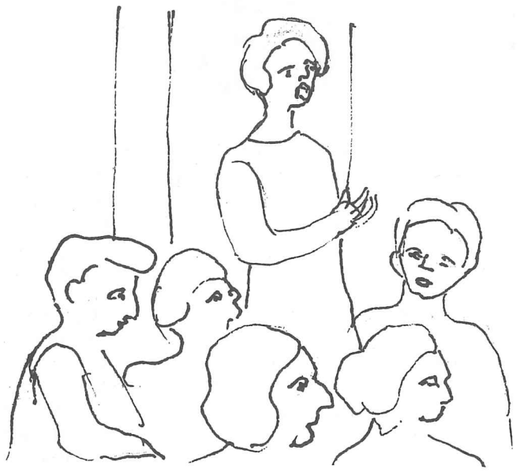
Since CETA funds are reduced when Connecticut's unemployment rate falls, we are left with some unanswered questions: What happens when CETA funds are no longer available to pay these teachers? Is the staff once again to be cut by sixty needed instructors? One fact is inescapable: without the CETA money, existing staff levels cannot be held.

Then there is the problem of political patronage in social programs like CETA in New Haven (as in other cities). Too often, it is those with the best political connections who end up on the CETA payroll.

We have tried to show why both the private and public sectors have failed to solve our persistent unemployment problem. The result could have been no different under our capitalist form of the economy; with its reliance on the private sector and its weak funding support for public programs, failure was inevitable. There can be no fundamental solution to chronic unemployment under capitalism. At best, some modest steps can be taken to at least slightly improve the situation. Our proposal for a few modest steps is discussed in section IV.

IV. A MODEST PROPOSAL

New Haven can take some steps within the framework of this capitalist society to at least reduce the unemployment problem. However, we will not discuss programs to increase employment in New Haven by attracting businesses from other cities because if New Haven were successful in bringing in business and industry from other cities, then working people in those cities would be put out of jobs. Such competition between cities merely shifts a fixed number of jobs from one city to another. Worse still, programs for shifting unemployment distract people's attention from the real issue of creating *new*, especially useful, jobs.



A. Outline of Our Proposal

The proposal presented below for increasing local employment will not include private business. As described in section III, private business has never provided enough jobs and is not likely to improve this record in the future. There is also no guarantee that the jobs private business could provide would fulfill social needs. Nor has the city any control over the employment levels, or arrivals or departures of private businesses. On the other hand, public service employment, if properly managed, could improve the wealth of the whole community. New Haven's city government has the resources, currently, to create new jobs by increasing the quantity and quality of public services. It need not continue a fruitless dependence on private industry. We propose that:

1. The city should accurately survey local employment needs in both construction and public service. The city could determine how many more workers were needed to provide quality service in education, transportation, health care, recreation, construction, childcare, etc.

2. The city should carefully survey its residents to determine how many people are actually employed and unemployed in different skill areas. The survey should also determine educational backgrounds and retraining possibilities of the working age population.

3. Once these surveys are made, the city should set up a priority system for use of federal and state employment funds. This priority system could be set up through public hearings, community meetings, questionnaires, and other forms of public discussion. The priority system would force the city to use employment funds to fill the most pressing social needs for public service and job training, and would help to eliminate make-work and political patronage hiring practices.

4. As part of an employment program to increase the quantity and quality of public services, the city should press for state tax reform. If the city had a detailed plan of how state funds could be used to benefit the city and how many jobs would be necessary to provide needed services, then arguments for tax reform would be more convincing. It would be easier for the people of New Haven to support tax reform proposals which drew money from Connecticut's most wealthy individuals and business operations, if they could see exactly where the additional funds would go locally.

B. The Advantages of Public Service Employment

Imcreasing the employment base of New Haven by expanding the quality of public services has several advantages for the individual employed and for the community as a whole.

1. Persons employed under such a program have socially useful and necessary jobs.

2. All residents, employed and unemployed, receive needed services.

3. More and better public services raise the real income of every resident and business in the city. Many services are too expensive for individuals to provide or create for themselves. If public mass transportation were cheap, comfortable and punctual, drivers could save hundreds of dollars each year in car-maintenance and gasoline costs. Another example is public schooling. It is widely believed in New Haven that private schools are of higher quality than public schools. If the quality of public schools were improved to compete with private schools, then parents could have extra spending money equal to the private school tuition they saved.

4. More and better public services make the city much more attractive for business growth and location by providing attractive surroundings, a good shopping climate, a safe and secure residential environment, and a stable, well-skilled work force.

5. These proposals do not depend on *active* job-snatching from other communities. The city would actively increase its job base by providing services that would otherwise be unavailable to the average citizen.

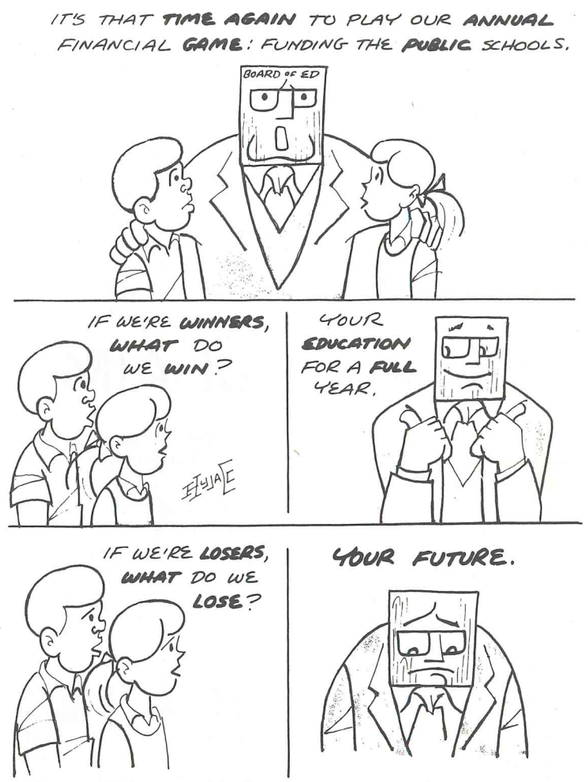
C. Public Service Employment Possibilities in New Haven

1. **Education.** Quality education is the right of every citizen. Successful completion of an educational program not only provides the basis for socially useful employment, but also the ability to analyze critically and change society. Education is the major expense of New Haven's annual budget. Almost 40% of the city budget goes to financing public education. Yet the student dropout rate is extremely high, reading levels are low, and there is a low level of public confidence in the ability of the public schools to educate children. The latest statistics put out by the New Haven school administration show that over 45% of the entering high school freshmen of 1974 did not graduate in 1978. Both the New Haven Federation of Teachers and the Mayor's Task Force on Education have recommended that additional staff be employed to upgrade the quality of the schools. The following estimates are taken from teacher union contract proposals and from Task Force reports. The figures below indicate target goals for needed staff in different areas:

Kind of Staff	Additional Staff Needed	Target Goal
Pupil Services	30	1 per 500 students
Elementary Art Teachers	20	1 per 500 students
Elementary Music Teachers	12	1 per 500 students
Elementary Phys. Ed. Teachers	15	1 per 500 students
Teacher Aides	250	1 per 4 students
Adult Basic Education	10	Doubling staff
Maximum Class Size of 25	200	
Elementary Librarians	24	1 per 500 students
Outreach Workers	40	1 per 500 students

2. **Transportation.** Safe, fast and comfortable transportation has become a necessity for most Americans. People must have means of transportation to get to work and school, to shop, and to enjoy the benefits of recreational facilities, such as beaches. Most people who use public transportation recognize its inadequacy. The federal government will currently finance new capital investment such as buses and trains, but the city or state must fund the salaries for additional bus drivers and mechanics. A doubling of bus driver employment would increase the frequency and number of bus routes. Such an expansion of transportation services would reduce pollution levels by lowering automobile use and would also save car owners hundreds of dollars a year on the cost of gasoline, repairs, insurance and car replacement.

3. **Construction.** New Haven has been under redevelopment programs for the past 25 years. Yet, the city looks worse than when the process started. Rebuilding old houses, renovating unused buildings and erecting new structures where necessary would increase the beauty and wealth of the communities throughout the city. About 200 construction workers, employed full time, could rehabilitate about 300 houses per year.


IT'S THAT TIME AGAIN TO PLAY OUR ANNUAL FINANCIAL GAME: FUNDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
BOARD OF ED
IF WE'RE WINNERS, WHAT DO WE WIN?
YOUR EDUCATION FOR A FULL YEAR.
IF WE'RE LOSERS, WHAT DO WE LOSE?
YOUR FUTURE.

Estimates of unfinished urban renewal run from $100 million to $200 million. The current unemployment rate among experienced constructions workers is sometimes up to about 50%. Carefully planned reconstruction in the city could substantially reduce construction unemployment.

4. **Recreation.** Public recreation is essential in creating and maintaining the life of a community. Clean parks, well maintained playing fields, local theaters, block parties, community festivals, are available in New Haven to different communities at different times of the year. However, there is so little funding for public recreation that few in New Haven get the benefit of facilities and activities. Most of the recreation programs are run by the New Haven Department of Parks and Recreation. Although the current staff handles a large number of city residents and athletic activities, there is a tremendous need for new programs and facilities. Some neighborhoods have beautiful parks and others have none. A priority should be given to develop park facilities for neighborhoods that do not have them. There are only two city-run recreation centers. New Haven needs an expanded adult recreation program which could provide movies, local theater productions, concerts, and space for community groups to generate their own recreation programs. Such a service would require an increase in recreation staff to supervise programs, open and maintain buildings, and organize new activities.

5. Child Care. Quality child care should be an available option for all parents. Now that a majority of women have entered the labor force and single parents have become numerous, quality child care centers have become a necessity. Currently, there are many varying quality day care facilities in New Haven for pre- school children. However, there is a great need for expanded services in quality home day care for pre-two-year-old children and after-school programs for children from five to eight. Employment in child care facilities can be expanded to meet those needs for quality and quantity only if training programs are adequate to prepare current workers and new workers for this type of employment. As the child care system expands, New Haven should set up quality standards and teacher-training requirements as is (or should be) done for the public school system. In addition, salary scales for day care teachers are considerably lower than those of other teachers. Salaries should therefore be upgraded in the child care field to the level of other teachers.

Monies to fund all the expanded public service programs outline above are clearly not now available in New Haven. But we should realize that when money becomes available for additional hiring to relieve unemployment, however inadequate or temporary the funds may be, they could be used to benefit the whole community. Providing jobs for the unemployed is not a form of welfare if socially necessary employment is available.

Summary of AIM Employment Proposal

Unemployment in New Haven has been high for many years. From 1973 through 1977 the rate of unemployment in the city has averaged 9.3 percent. This high unemployment has resulted first of all in personal tragedies for the unemployed and their families. Secondly, a high rate of unemployment results in decreased tax revenues which in turn reduces the money available for public services such as education, neighborhood improvement, and general public services.

As unemployment worsens, crime, of both the business and street type, increases. As a result, an atmosphere is created which causes both people and businesses to flee the city. Therefore, the solution to most of New Haven's problems depends on a successful solution to the key problem of unemployment.

The best solution to the persistent unemployment problem would follow the principles of socialism. The socialist solution would first identify the needs of the community and then create jobs at wages that will allow the unemployed to work to meet those needs. In short, the goal of a socialist program is to eliminate unemployment. Such a program would incorporate the following four steps: 1) a survey of available resources, 2) a survey of needs, 3) a comprehensive job plan, and 4) a comprehensive economic and social plan.

The need for a socialist solution is obvious since capitalism has failed to lower, let alone eradicate, unemployment. In fact, capitalism, in its desire for ever-increasing profits, has actually worsened unemployment. Also, those jobs which are created exist at the lower end of the pay scale. Under capitalism state and local governments have responded to business pressure by passing laws favorable to it. Yet, even increasingly favorable legislation fails to eliminate unemployment; for this strategy pits region against region so the overall jobless total does not change.

Lastly, because of its lack of planning, capitalism fails to match the needs of society with the skills necessary to perform them. Public attempts at job generation have proven unsuccessful. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) is used by cities such as New Haven to avoid reducing existing staff rather than expanding services. This fact, when coupled with the politicization of CETA in New Haven, dooms the program to failure.

Since it is unlikely New Haven would adapt a socialist solution, a program to attack unemployment within a capitalist framework is presented. This program consists 0f: an assessment needs, a survey or resident skills, and a call for New Haven to press for state tax reform. The advantages of Public Service Employment are detailed and a list of employment possibilities is presented.

The American Independent Movement

The American Independent Movement (AIM) is a New Haven socialist organization that has been working since 1966 to get working people together to improve the quality of life for residents in this city. This struggle to improve living and working conditions is against the vested interests that run this city and the whole country.

We want everyone to have good housing, a good education, quality child care, recreation areas, quality health care and socially useful jobs.

AIM has run candidates for public office, been active in community and labor affairs and published a bi-weekly newspaper (*Modern Times*).

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